

Bellows Falls Times.

VIII.

BELL LOWS FALLS, VT., FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

NO. 25.

Bellows Falls Times.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY,
BELL LOWS FALLS, VERMONT.
N. SWAIN,
PUBLISHER.

Subscribers in Windham and Windsor
pay in advance, \$1.25
others, in advance, \$1.50
Per copy, 5 cents.
Advertisements, 75 cents
per line, in advance, for each additional
line, 50 cents. Special rates made to those who advertise
long.

JOB PRINTING.
We print with the most approved materials,
and on the best presses, at reasonable rates.

Business Cards.

H. HOLDEN,
MAKER AND JEWELLER.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
GOLD AND SILVER WORK, AND
FANCY GOODS.
Assortment of Spectacles, Stationery, &c.
Clocks and Jewellery, Repaired in the very
best manner.
Bellows Falls, May 1, 1863.

H. HAYDEN,
TEACHER OF
Organ and Harmony.
BELL LOWS FALLS, VT.

40 per quarter of twenty-four lessons—
\$8 per quarter of twelve lessons—one per
month class at Saxton's River. [45]

CHARLES B. EDDY,
and Counselor at Law,
AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
Office, opposite the Bank.
BELL LOWS FALLS, VT.

MARK H. CHAPMAN,
NEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
Office, opposite the Bank.
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GILBERT A. DAVIS,
NEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
Office, opposite the Bank.
BELL LOWS FALLS, VT.

L. AMADON,
H. M. KERR & JEWELLER.
CONSTANTLY FOR SALE—
Gold and Silver Work, and Fancy Goods,
Assortment of Guns, Rifles and Fishing Tackle.
Westworth's New Building.

S. M. BLAKE,
DENTIST.
Operations in Dental Surgery, and Manu-
facture of Teeth in Blocks and Full sets.
In CHASE'S BLOCK, UP STAIRS,
BELL LOWS FALLS, VT.

JAS. D. POWERS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON.
Savings Bank, opposite the Black River Hotel,
SPRINGFIELD, VT.

L. E. SIMONDS,
SICIAN AND SURGEON,
SAXTON'S RIVER, VT.

WILLIAM CONANT,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
NET FURNITURE,
Chairs,
Mats, Window Shades and Pictures,
and Descriptions constantly on hand.

SANDERS & BROWN,
ROOM AND GROCERY STORE,
END OF THE SQUARE, BELL LOWS FALLS, VT.

Flour! Flour!
Quality, constantly on hand and for sale by
the sack or in less quantity. By R. HYDE.

SEEDS
For sale by R. HYDE.

DES, JACKSON Whites, and other varieties.
AT R. HYDE'S.

AND KEROSENE OIL, and Grocer-
ies, as low as can be afforded.
By R. HYDE.

ED in exchange for Goods. Produce of all
kinds, and a large quantity of Garden Seeds, &c.
just received and for sale by
AT R. HYDE'S.

MR'S KEROSENE OIL!
THE BEST ARTICLE IN MARKET.
AT R. HYDE'S.

TASH! POTASH!!
A quantity of POTASH just received
from ARMS & WILSON.
At R. HYDE'S.

Garden Seeds!
The time to sow, if you would reap!
Just received and for sale by
AT R. HYDE'S.

Co's Super-Phosphate of Lime, for
sale, April 14, 1863.
AT R. HYDE'S.

ESHELS Hens-Grass, and 2000 lbs.
of Clover Seed, for sale by
AT R. HYDE'S.

NS Rhode's Super-Phosphate of Lime,
for sale, April 14, 1863.
AT R. HYDE'S.

For Sale!
SPRICE Glass Bells, 1 New Covered
Carriage, 2 1/2 hand Covered Carriage, 1
1st Express Wagon, 2 Good Horses, by
A. S. CLARK.

BOX STOVES, suitable for Farmhouses, for
Houses, School Rooms &c. Cottage Castings,
Grates and Doors for super work, constantly on
hand.
A. S. CLARK.

SHINGLES For Sale low, by
J. WILSON & CO.
At R. HYDE'S.

Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime.

MANUFACTURED BY
WILLIAM L. BRADLEY, BOSTON.
WARRANTED GENUINE.

READ the following testimonials from those who
have used it—
FROM HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in endorsing your exami-
nation, some facts in regard to the comparative value of the
Super-Phosphate of Lime, purchased of you last Spring.

Experiments on old Meadow Land.
This land was divided into three equal lots, of one fourth
of an acre each, and dressed as follows:

Product.
No. 1, with one-half cord Manure, valued at \$3.00 846 lbs.
No. 2, with 100 lbs. Guano, valued at 3.00 750 "

Experiment on new Meadow Land.
This land was old mowed land, turned over last fall, and
divided into three equal lots of one-eighth of an acre each.

Product.
No. 1, with one and one-fourth cords Manure, \$6.00 75 bush.
No. 2, 50 lbs. Guano valued at 1.00 60 "

Experiment on two acres of old Meadow Land.
This land had probably never been plowed before. In the
month of August last, the brush, brack, hedge &c., were
taken off, the soil reversed, and the surface made as level as
possible. It was then divided into three equal lots, each of
one-half acre, and dressed as follows:

Product.
No. 1, with 100 lbs. Guano, valued at 1.00 60 bush.
No. 2, 50 lbs. Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, valued at 1.00 60 "

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Miscellaneous Reading.

A Hindoo Sacrifice.

The following account of the sacrifice of
a Hindoo woman, on the funeral pile of her
husband, is an extract of a letter from a
young lady in Calcutta, to her friends in this
country. The writer is a native of Pitts-
field, Mass., where her parents now reside.

Calcutta, June, 18—

"I open my letter, my dearest friends, to
tell you I have witnessed one of the most
extraordinary and horrid scenes ever per-
formed by human beings: namely, the self-
immolation of a woman on the funeral pile
of her husband. The dreadful sacrifice
has made an impression on my mind, that
years will not efface. I thank my God that
I was born in a Christian land, and instructed
in a Christian religion.

"This event is so recent, I can hardly
compose myself sufficient to relate it. Last
night I could not close my eyes, nor could I
drive this martyred woman from my recol-
lection. I am almost sick to-day, and I am
sure you will not wonder at it. But this
ceremony is so much celebrated, and by my
countrymen so much doubted, that I was
resolved to see 'if such deeds could be.'—
I have seen; and the universe would not
induce me to be present on a similar occa-
sion—I cannot realize what I have seen—
it seems like a horrid dream.

"Yesterday morning, at seven o'clock,
this woman was brought in a palanquin, to
the place of sacrifice. It is on the banks
of the Ganges, only two miles from Cal-
cutta. Her husband had been previously
brought to the river to expire. His disor-
der was hydrophobia—(think of the agony
this must have occasioned him.) He had
now been dead twenty-four hours, and no
person could prevail on the wife to save
herself. She had three children, whom she
committed to the care of her mother. A
woman, called to be undertaker, was pre-
paring the pile. It was composed of bam-
boo, firewood, oils, resin, and a kind of flax,
altogether very combustible. It was ele-
vated above the ground, I should say twenty
inches, and supported by strong stakes. The
dead body was lying on a rude couch,
very near, covered with a white cloth. The
oldest child, a boy of seven years, who
was to light the pile, was standing near the
corpse. The woman sat perfectly unmoved
during all the preparation; apparently at
prayer, and counting a string of beads,
which she held in her hand. She was just
thirty years old; her husband twenty-seven
years older.

"The government threw every obstacle
in the way of this procedure. They were
not strong enough to resort to violent mea-
sures to prevent this abominable custom.—
Nothing but our religion can abolish it, and
I do not believe there is a single particle of
Christianity in the breast of a single native
in all India.

"These obstacles delayed the ceremony
until five o'clock, when the permit from one
of the chief judges arrived. Police officers
were stationed to prevent anything like com-
pulsion, and to secure the woman, at the
last moment, should she desire it. The
corpse was now placed in an upright posi-
tion, and clean linen bound around the head
and about the waist. Water was thrown
over it by the child, and afterward, oil by
the Brahmins. It was then placed upon
the pile, upon the left side. The woman
now left the palanquin, and walked into the
river, supported by her brothers, who were
agitated, and required more support than
herself. She was divested of all her orna-
ments; her hair hanging disheveled about
her face, which expressed perfect resigna-
tion. Her forehead and feet were stained
with deep red. She bathed in the river,
and drank a little water, which was the
only nourishment she received after her
husband's death. An oath was administered
by the attending Brahmins, which is done
by putting the head in water, and repeating
from the Shastra a few lines. The oath
was given seven times.

"I forgot to say the child received an oath
before the corpse was removed. The broth-
ers also prayed over the body, and sprinkled
themselves with consecrated water.—
She then adjusted her own dress, which
consisted of long clothes wrapped around
her form, and partly over her head, but not
so as to conceal her face. She had in her
hand a little box, containing paring gifts,
which she presented to her brothers, and to
the Brahmins, with great composure. Red
strings were then fastened round her wrists.
Her child now put a little rice in her mouth,
which was the last thing she received.—
She raised her eyes to heaven several
times, during the river ceremonies, which
occupied ten or twenty minutes. She took
no notice of her child; having taken leave
of her female friends and children early in
the morning. A little cup of consecrated
rice was placed by the child at the head of
the corpse. She now walked to the pile,
and bent with lowly reverence over the feet
of her husband, then, unaided, she passed
three times around the pile. She now seem-
ed excited by enthusiasm; some said of a
religious nature, others, of affection for the
dead. I do not pretend to say what motive
aided her; but she stepped up the pile
with apparent delight, unassisted by any
one, and threw herself by the side of the
body, clasping his neck with her arms.—
The corpse was in the most horrid putrid
state. She put her face close to his, a cord
was slightly passed over both; light fagots
and straw, with some combustible resin,
were then put upon the pile, and a strong
bamboo pole confined the whole; all this
was done by her brothers. The child then
applied the fire to the head of the pile

which was to consume both parents. The
whole was instantly on fire. The multitude
shouted, but not a groan was heard from
the pile. I hope and trust this poor victim
expired immediately. She undoubtedly did,
without one struggle. Her feet and arms
were not confined; and after the straw and
fagots were burnt, we saw them in the same
condition she had placed them.

"This was a voluntary act. She was
resigned, self-collected and perfectly herself.
Such fortitude, such magnanimity, such res-
olution, devoted affection, religious zeal, and
mad delusion combined, I had not conceived
of, and I hope never to witness again. Hun-
dreds witnessed this scene. Some admired
the heroism of the woman—some were ready
to tear the Brahmins to pieces; for myself,
I was absolutely stupefied with pity and
horror at this dreadful immolation. I am
grieved to say, this is not an uncommon
instance.

"I believe I have given you all the par-
ticulars: put them in better form, and tell
this almost incredible story to some of my
friends. There were present about forty
Americans, and a few English. I do not
know the number of natives, but may safely
say many hundreds.

"Yesterday was also one of the feasts of
Juggernaut. In returning home, we passed
through a street, two miles in length, entire-
ly filled with temples, consecrated to that
god, drawn by worshipping thousands, and
myriads, striving for that honor; they were
offering gold, fruits, and the most beautiful
flowers, to the different idols placed within
these temples. The air was perfumed with
the most precious odors. The houses were
covered with people dressed in the most
expensive and fantastic manner, and
children covered with jewels. Bands of
native music preceded and followed each
temple, making the most discordant sounds.
People who had nothing to give, screamed
and prostrated themselves before the innum-
erable idols that were standing in the
streets. The horses were stopped twenty
times at least, by the crowds gathering to
offer sacrifices to these images. Guards
were placed in all directions to keep order.
I can give you no idea of this country—I
am awe-struck, but feel no inclination to
worship. I thank God we are not Hindoos
—and for all his mercies praise him.

"Farewell, once more, my dearly beloved
friends.—Home Journal.

A BUZZY BEE.—A bee buzzed in at
our window yesterday. He was dressed
like a Colonel of Cavalry, in a dark suit,
with yellow trimmings. After a dashing
raid, or two over our desk and around our
head, just as if one was Virginia and the
other Mississippi, he lapsed into the trans-
parent plain, *uzzing* and *zeeing* up and
down, with the drone of a bagpipe, and
striving in vain to get out, like Sterne's
melancholy starling. The buzzing of the bee
was comforting and consoling. In its mu-
sical slides we heard the sounds of zephyrs
and early fennets; and we felt that in spite
of cold creeps in the spinal column, we
should be rewarded for the patience with
which we endured March and April. We
have faith, and we thank God, for the mere
sense of life, even when the vane points to
the northeast. We thank God, too, for the
bee, for his buzzing is like the sound of a
golden trumpet preceding the march of
the months, and heralding the pomp and
glory of the summer.—Providence Journal.

How TRUE.—Every Editor knows the
truth of the following from the New York
Journal:—
"It is one of the hardships of our pro-
fession that its working wheels—brass and
levers—are not allowed to lag for sickness,
or stop for calamity or sorrow. The judge
may adjourn his court; the school and the
workshop may close its shutters; the mourn-
er may veil features, and turn friend and
stranger from the door—but the journalist
must forget before the to-morrow of to-day
must write gaily and freshly as a news-
monger, on the trifle of the hour, whatever
burden has been laid on that same hour, by
Providence for his heart and brain as a
man. It sometimes tries and mocks—
as the world that reads what is thus written
would never dream of.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—If we took as
much pains to be what we ought, as to dis-
guise what we are, we might appear like
ourselves, and appear well, without being
at the trouble of any disguise at all.

A negro killed two white men in New
Albany, Ind., last Monday, by stabbing them
with a knife. He was standing before the
door of his own house when the men came
along, seized hold of him, and ordered him
into the house. Some words ensued, and
the negro stabbed them both, fatally.

"Never do an act, or say a thing, of
which you may hereafter have reason to be
ashamed."

"It is better to love a person you cannot
marry, than to marry a person you cannot
love." From this short text, human expe-
rience will continue to "hold forth" until
the last syllable of recorded time.

"I can't support you any longer," as the
rotten bridge said to the elephant.

Why is a washerwoman the most cruel
person in the world? Because she daily
wings men's bosoms.

The Dead of Pompeii Exhumed.

Interesting particulars of the recent re-
searches in the buried city of Pompeii are
given by a correspondent of the London
Athenaeum, who says that human bodies
were found in an excavation near the house
called that of Abbonanza. Falling in a
mass of pumice stone, these unfortunate
persons had not become attached to the soil,
and it was easy to cut away the ground be-
neath them; but above, fire, ashes and hot
water had been rained upon them from the
fiery mountain, causing their death, and
insuring their preservation for nearly two
thousand years. On removing the debris,
which consisted of the roof and ashes which
had fallen into the interior of the house,
something like a human form was discovered
though nothing but fine powder was visible.
It occurred to Cavalier Elorelli that this
might be a kind of sarcophagus created by
Vesuvius, and that within were the remains
of that terrible eruption. But how to re-
move or preserve them? A happy idea
struck him. Plaster of Paris was poured
into an aperture, the interior having been
discovered to be hollow in consequence of
the destruction of the flesh, and mixing and
uniting with the bones, restored to the
world a Roman lady of the first century.

Further researches led to the discovery
of a male body, another woman, and that
of a young girl, but that which first awak-
ened the interest of the excavators was the
finding of ninety cut pieces of silver money,
four ear-rings, a finger-ring, all of gold,
together with two iron keys, and evident
remains of a linen bag. These interesting
relics have been now successfully removed,
and are lying in a house not far distant.
They are to be preserved in Pompeii, and
four bronze tables, of an antique fashion,
are preparing for their reception.

The first body discovered was that of a
woman, who lay on her right side, and
from the twisted position of her body had
been much convulsed. Her left hand and
arm were raised and contorted, and the
knuckles were in tightly; the right arm
was broken, and at each end of the frag-
ments the cellular character of the bones
was seen. The form of the head dress
and the hair were distinctly visible. On
the bone of the little finger of the left hand
were two silver rings, one of which was a
guard. The sandals remain or the soles at
least, and iron or nails are unmistakably
to be seen. Though the body was much
bent, the legs were extended as if under
the influence of extreme pain.

In an inner chamber was found the figure
of the young girl lying on its face, resting
on its clasped hands and arms; the legs
drawn up, the left lying over the right—
the body thinly covered in some parts by
the scoriae or the plaster, whilst the skull
was visible and highly polished. One hand
was partially closed, as if it had grasped
something, probably her dress, with which
it had covered the body. The finger bones
protruded through the incrustated ashes, and
on the surface of the body in various parts
was distinctly visible, the web of the linen
with which it had been covered. There
was lying by the side of the child a full
grown woman. The left leg slightly elevat-
ed whilst the right arm is broken; but the
left, which is bent, is perfect, and the hand
is closed. The little finger has an iron
ring; the left ear, which is uppermost, is
very conspicuous and stands off from the
head. The folds of the drapery, the very
web remain, and a nice observer might
detect the quality of the dress.

The body of a man lay upon its back,
with the legs stretched out to their full
length. There was an iron ring on the lit-
tle finger of the left hand, which, together
with the arm, was supported by the elbow.
The folds of the dress on the arm and over
the whole upper part of the body were
visible; the sandals were there, and the
bones of one foot protruded what might
have been a broken sandal. The traces of
the head and beard were there; and the
breath of life, and the writer had only to
be inspired into this and the three other
figures to restore to the world of the nine-
teenth century the Romans of the first cen-
tury. They might have fallen but yester-
day, for were there not still remaining their
sandals, their dress, the very tracery of their
hair? They were trying to escape from
destruction, for the bodies were found at a
short distance from the other, as if in the
act of running. What could have induced
them to remain so long it is only permitted to
imagine. They were three women, who
terror-struck, had been unable, perhaps to
leave until aided and urged forward by the
man. It may be with that attachment
which binds us all too closely to our native
place and hearth, they still clung to their
homes with the hope that the storm would
soon pass away.

Let no man who has neglected to im-
prove his mind in youth, complain that he
is made a drudge or an underling in his
mature years.

We award the palm to charity and to
self-sacrifice; but, above all, let us award
it to moderation, for it is the great social
virtue.

To love some one more than one's self—
that is the secret of all that is great; to
know how to live for others—that is the
aim of all noble souls.

"No pains will be spared," as the quack
said when